technical and detailed a character to admit of being embodied in a legislative measure. This view is supported by other University Acts. As, however, it may be necessary for Government to frame Ordinances embodying the general scheme of the University as approved by Government to enable the University to start work on a legal basis as soon as this Bill is passed into law, we have provided that they should be framed and published by Government in the official Gazette.

The other alterations are merely verbal.

The Bill as amended by us may be published in the Gazette.

A. R. BANERJI.
K. P. PUTTANNA CHETTY.
M. SHAMA RAO.
M. VENKATAKRISHNAIYA.
C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER.
D. M. NARASINGA RAO.
B. V. RAMASWAMY CHETTY.
B. NARASINGA RAO.

I sign the report of the Select Committee subject to the following note :—

It was decided by the majority of the members of the Select Committee that the Ordinances which had been appended to the Bill should not form part of the Regulation and the consideration thereof must be left to an expert body like the Senate. Further, sub-clause 3 of clause 21 of the Bill was modified by inserting therein that the First Ordinances of the University shall be those that would be notified by Government in the *Mysore Gazette*. Under these circumstances the Select Committee deprived itself of the opportunity of discussing some of the important matters such as, second language, compartmental examinations, etc. Since the Ordinances were not discussed and passed by the Select Committee they will not be appended to the Bill as approved by the Select Committee and the members of the Council will be at a disadvantage in not being able to move amendments to the various clauses which formed part of the Ordinances. I take it, that the Government will issue as the First Ordinances of the University, what is contained in the schedule of the draft Bill. Before Government are pleased to notify in the Gazette, the First Ordinances of the University, I feel it my duty to place my views before the Government and the members of the Council relating to matters which have a vital concern to the public at large and also to the student population.

By looking into the Ordinances of the University which had been appended to the bill, as introduced into the Legislative Council, relating to second languages, Kannada, Telugu, Tamil, Sanskrit, Hindustani, Persian and French are mentioned and the student is given the option of selecting any one of them. A change has thus been ushered in clearly and directly in opposition to the spirit which prevailed when the draft scheme was published some 3 months ago. I am not aware of the circumstances which forced such a change of spirit in the mind of the Government. Any recommendation which the University Committee may have made has not been made available to the public nor even to the members of the Legislative Council. But I could to some extent realize the causes and difficulties at work and I can always assure myself that such a momentous change would not have been introduced by the framers of the draft Bill, in the absence of what they seriously considered very strong reasons, as indicated in the answer given by the Government in reply to my interpellation on the subject at the meeting of the Council on 29th of last month. I am not still without hopes to convince the Government and the members of the Council through this note about the readiness with which an important concession has been made for sectional wishes and aspirations ignoring one of the most precious principles of modern University education. It is easy to please a few but the price thereof cannot very well be ignored.

A University, more so, a modern University, I take it to stand for certain well recognized and dearly cherished principles of education and nationality. It must also take into account the political, geographical and linguistic limitations of the country for which it proposes to work. Viewed in the light of the above considerations, the Mysore University should primarily confine itself to the territories of His Highness the Maharaja and its aim must be to promote the language and literature, art and civilization which have formed the distinguishing features of the Royal House of Mysore and of the country, for centuries past. History and observation as well as facts and figures of even the present day point to but one language as having marked out the Mysore country and the Mysore people from among the vast tracts and various races of South India in all matters of importance and that language is Kannada. It is in Kannada that the best of its literature and other arts of the country, found expression and it is in Kannada that the best of her sons have been nurtured and brought up from ages past. As it has been a fact all these years, it is so at the present, and it will be so again in the future that, Kannada is the language of the millions in Mysore, the natural inheritors of its soil, civilization and culture; and any attempt to supplant the national language

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or to weaken its hold on the popular mind would not commend itself to the people at large. Gratuitous critics whose sole qualification is the ignorance of the Kannada language, may say, that it is not rich in diction or thought. An honest and close examination of facts more than establishes the contrary.

Mass education, scientific advancement, improved agriculture, industrial avocations, general sanitation, these and many other items of our patriotic and political propaganda—if all of them are not to remain mere high sounding names but to become realities not for the fortunate few but for the unfortunate many and if the *alumni* of the University in their many walks of life are to take any real interest in such national work and do substantial service for the country, it is of the first importance that Kannada the language of the country, should be the compulsory language of the University which has to work for the country's good. A good knowledge of Kannada is essential to make a good Government officer or a suitable recruit for the learned professions or commercial and industrial pursuits. It is therefore necessary for the *alumni* of the Mysore University to have a sound knowledge of Kannada if they are to take any part in the advancement of the country. They would otherwise remain strangers in their own land cut off from the mass of the people for want of any intelligent sympathy and helping to widen the gap already wide enough between the educated few and the illiterate many.

It is a significant fact as regards settlers in Mysore whose mother tongue is not Kannada, that their particular language is spoken only within the domestic circle. Kannada is the language employed by them on public occasions, in their intercourse with the generality of the people and in their correspondence. The language of the country has asserted its preponderence over all other languages and has even lent a strong leaven to them. Looking at the census figures, Kannada is the language of more than 75 per cent of the population and if there be minorities speaking Telugu and Tamil languages they are negligible in a comparative view and they are confined to small portions of only two districts out of 8. But Kannada is everywhere the language of the Courts and of the official documents, reports and other publications.

The establishment of a Tamil University in the south and of the Andhra University in the north of the Madras Presidency, though still in a stage of incubation, and may take some time before the idea materializes itself, is a sufficient indication of the spirit of the times and the trend of modern thought and popular aspirations. A common language is admittedly a potential factor in the unification of the people and it creates a bond of mutual understanding leading to mutual sympathy and co-operation. So the prayer for making Kannada a compulsory second language proceeds from no mere sentiment but is deep rooted in the hearts of the people of Mysore.

I admit the force of contention that making Kannada universally compulsory at the start entails much hardship upon students who have entered upon their collegiate course with a vernacular other than Kannada. The statistics of students thus affected might be taken and such suitable provision may be made and such suitable period allowed for the provision to remain in force as will meet the necessities of such students.

The most important grievance of our student population is that the system of compartmental examinations, does not find a place in our University Scheme. This appears to me to be a grievance deserving redress. The draft Ordinances which had been appended to the Bill have, empowered the Council to exempt students submitting themselves to examination in divisions in which they may have obtained not less than 60 per cent of the marks provided they appeared for the other division or divisions within 2 years. Sixty per cent of the marks is rather too high. A little higher percentage than is ordinarily fixed may be insisted upon, if the Government thinks it necessary. Under ordinary circumstances to secure a pass, it is considered sufficient if a student obtains 35 per cent of the marks in each of the divisions. I humbly suggest that to secure a pass in any one of the divisions a slight increase of percentage, say 40 per cent, may be considered more than enough.

9-7-1916. B. NARASINGA RAO.

I fully endorse the observations made and suggestions given by Mr. B. Narasinga Rao. While doing so I hold that if Tamil, Telugu, Sanskrit, Urdu, etc., are made to alternate with Kannada, translation from English into Kannada and *vice versa* together with Kannada Composition be made compulsory.

I think it absolutely necessary that students who fail in their Intermediate Examination should be admitted to the first year's College Course.

Those who have completed the Intermediate Course should be permitted to appear for the First Year's College Examination, if any, without any further attendance at the College. This rule should be made applicable to students who complete the Second and Third Years' College Course.

Examination by compartments should be held as in Madras.

The Draft Ordinances should be published and should become the first Ordinances of the University after considering public opinion in the matter.

M. VENKATAKRISHNAYYA.